(XLVIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2293.)

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1790.

BERLIN, *October* 2.

FIFTY ships are now employed between the Baltic and Lisbon for the sole purpose of carrying flax, the value of which is yearly one million five hundred thousand rix-dollars.—We may therefore judge of the extent of the Portuguese linen manufactories, the produce of which goes to Spanish America.

LONDON, *October* 12.

A Dutchman has calculated, that the English debt, if guineas could be found to represent it, by laying them in a ring, would make a circle for the globe.—The French assignats would cover the world together; *they will bide France to a certainty.*

*Oct.* 15. It is curious enough to observe the remarks of shallow politicians on the present state of this country. Self evident acts are termed speculations on war. Is the fitting out seventy sail of the line a speculation? Is the embarkation of the guards for foreign service a speculation?—When these are proved to be speculations, then will we admit that ours upon the actual appearances and probable consequences of things, are simply speculations.

Of the accession of Sweden to the confederation against Britain, there can be no danger. That country is found to be in such a situation in point of resources, that the people cannot support the burdens incurred by the late war.

At the ordnance-board held on Wednesday, government contracted with the manufacturers of gunpowder for 100,000 barrels, so great is the demand, exclusive of what the government mills can supply.

The marines recruit but slowly. What a pity that better encouragement is not held out to a corps so useful and meritorious.

From the meeting of parliament next month, for the consideration of weighty and important matters, we may, more confidently than ever, auger the speedy declaration of war. Had there been the smallest prospect that the negotiation would have had an amicable issue, there could not have been any occasion for the meeting of parliament until after Christmas; but, vigorous war demands liberal supplies.

The minister could not possibly have been prepared from the present state of the negotiation, to have met parliament in November, if it had come to a pacific termination. There would have remained much to have been wound up before he could have entered into a discussion of all its principles and parts. We may therefore re-state what we have before repeatedly urged, though we were in a great measure singular in the opinion—that war is inevitable.

Though the principle of the impending war will be evidently defensive, for Spain is the aggressor, yet, in its conduct, we have no doubt but it will be vigorously offensive.

That considerable efforts were made to prolong the term of the parliament's meeting, appears from the following:

"The lord chancellor has sent to the council his opinion on the steps necessary to be taken in consequence of the late dispatches from Madrid; and the deliberations of the cabinet on this business have been continued. On Thursday night, at nine o'clock, a council was held at Mr. Pitt's house, in Downing-street, which was attended by all the cabinet ministers in town, and sat till one o'clock yesterday morning:—And after the levee yesterday, a council was held, when the king signed a commission for the further prorogation of parliament to the 18th of January, to give time to some vigorous exertions, previous to their being called together for the dispatch of business."

Orders were also given to dispatch a messenger, who accordingly set off last night express to Ireland, with orders to arm, with all the dispatch possible, the whole effective force of that kingdom.

At a sale of paintings on Friday last, in Fishamble-street, a whole length painting of St. Paul was sold for six shillings, and the celebrated Churchill, duke of Marlborough, was knocked down for five shillings, while a notorious courtezan, who flourished in the reign of Charles the second, produced a guinea.

The court of Spain has certainly gained many advantages by the delays which have attended the negotiations. They have weakened our interest in the north, through the means of the empress of Russia, by withdrawing Sweden from the projected league;—through the same means they have lessened our influence in Germany, by inclining Poland against the interest of Prussia. They have succeeded in causing the national assembly of France to declare in favour of the family compact, and to arm in conformity to that confederacy—and have succeeded in bringing home in safety their register-ships, with the annual remittances in bullion, from their American dominions, by which means they have possessed the sinews of war, at least for a short time.

On the other hand, England has also reaped some advantages by the delay. Leopold has been withdrawn, at least for a time, from those interests which were opposed to ours. By the vigorous exertions of our ministry, and the security of our officers in their different departments, we have prepared a noble and powerful fleet to vindicate our honour and maintain our claims. Our East-India ships, of which more than half were out when the dispute began, are now in port with their very valuable cargoes. Our West-Indiamen, which were also out and unarmed, have been brought home in safety—and the brave tars of Old England, who manned these, now man our navy, and are ready to pour the thunder of our arms upon our perfidious enemies.

It should also be observed, that the most unremitting exertions have been employed in every department, to be prepared for actual hostilities. A stock of warlike materials have been provided sufficient for such an exigency; of the article of cordage only, a supply has been laid up in our naval arsenal sufficient for a three years war, which will, indeed, prove a fortunate circumstance in case of a rupture with the northern powers.

War is now the general cry; and the commencement of hostilities, by way of reprisals, on our temporising enemies, is expected to take place before Christmas. A very strong fleet, land forces, &c. are now almost ready for a secret expedition, unless the haughty spirit of the Dons should unexpectedly come down.

The proposed contract for transports to the West-Indies is now withdrawn, not only as the 44 gun frigates appeared most proper for that service, but as an easy opportunity offered itself for transporting the heavy luggage in the outward bound West-Indiamen. These latter, as their return cargoes consist in general of bulky articles, are compelled to sail with little more than half a lading.

EAST-INDIA AFFAIRS.

When the last accounts left Bengal, it was currently reported that Tippoo had quitted Travancore with a detachment of 18,000 men, and in consequence of the supposition that he intended visiting the Carnatic, all the garden houses, near Madras, had been deserted—that Tippoo had thrown off his turban, and swore never again to wear it until the Travancore country was subdued.

Major-general Musgrave was reported to be stationed at Trichinopoly, with a force of near 17,000.

The nizam of the Decan had taken the field as an ally of the English against Tippoo Saib, with a respectable force, aided by a detachment of six battalions, commanded by lieutenant-colonel Cockerill. In addition to this happy circumstance, the Mahrattas had declared in favour of the English.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 14.

Yesterday the following address from the senate, in answer to the president's speech, was delivered to the president at his house:

*To the President of the United States of America.*

WE receive, Sir, with particular satisfaction, the communications contained in your speech, which confirm to us the progressive state of the public credit, and afford at the same time, a new proof of the solidity of the foundation on which it rests; and we cheerfully join in the acknowledgement, which is due to the probity and patriotism of the mercantile and marine part of our fellow-citizens, whose enlightened attachment to the principles of good government is not less conspicuous in this than it has been in other important respects.

In considering that every constitutional preliminary has been observed, we assure you of our disposition to concur in giving the requisite sanction to the admission of Kentucky as a distinct member of the union; in doing which we shall anticipate the happy effects to be expected from the sentiments of attachment towards the union and its present government, which have been expressed by the patriotic inhabitants of that district.

While we regret that the continuance, and increase, of the hostilities and depredations which have distressed our north-western frontiers should have rendered offensive measures necessary, we feel an entire confidence in the sufficiency of the natives which have produced them, and in the wisdom of the dispositions which have been concerned in pursuance of the powers vested in you; and whatever may have been the event, we shall cheerfully concur in the provisions, which the expedition that has been undertaken, may require on the part of the legislature, and in any other which its future peace and safety of our frontier settlements may call for.

The critical posture of the European powers will engage a due portion of our attention, and we shall be ready to adopt any measures which a prudent circumspection may suggest, for the preservation of the blessings of peace: the navigation and the fisheries of the United States are objects too interesting not to inspire a disposition to promote them, by all the means which shall appear to us consistent with their natural progress and permanent prosperity.

Impressed with the importance of a free intercourse with the Mediterranean, we shall not think any deliberations misemployed which may conduce to the adoption of proper measures for removing the impediments that obstruct it.

The improvement of the judiciary system, and the important objects, to which you have pointed our attention will not fail to engage the consideration they respectively merit.

In the course of our deliberations, upon every object, we shall rely upon that co-operation which an undiminished zeal, and incessant anxiety for the public welfare on our part, so thoroughly ensure; and as it is our anxious desire, so it shall be our constant endeavour, to render the established government more and more instrumental in promoting the good of our fellow-citizens, and more and more the object of their attachment and confidence.

*The president's reply to the address of the senate.*

*Gentlemen,*

These assurances of favourable attention to the subjects I have recommended, and of entire confidence in my views, make the impression on me which I ought to feel. I thank you for them both, and shall continue to rely much for the success of all our measures for the public good, on the aid they will receive from the wisdom and integrity of your councils.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

At two o'clock in the afternoon, the following address of the house of representatives was delivered to the president of the United States, at his house:

SIR,

THE representatives of the people of the United States have taken into consideration your address to the two houses at the opening of the present session of congress.

We share in the satisfaction inspired by the prospects which continue to be so auspicious to our public affairs. The blessings resulting from the smiles of Heaven on our agriculture, the rise of public credit, with the further advantages promised by it and the fertility of resources which are found so little burthensome to the community, fully authorise our mutual congratulations on the present occasion. Nor can we learn without an additional gratification, that the energy of the laws for providing adequate revenues have been so honourably seconded by those classes of citizens whose patriotism and probity were more immediately concerned.

The success of the loan opened in Holland, under the disadvantages of the present moment, is the more important, as it not only denotes the confidence already placed in the United States, but as the effect of a judicious application of that aid, will still further illustrate the solidity of the foundation on which the public credit rests.

The preparatory steps taken by the state of Virginia in concert with the district of Kentucky towards the erection of the latter into a distinct member of the union, exhibit a liberality mutually honourable to the parties. We shall bestow on this important subject the favourable consideration which it merits: and with the national policy which ought to govern our decision, shall not fail to mingle the affectionate sentiments, which are awakened by those expressed in behalf of our fellow-citizens of Kentucky.

Whilst we regret the necessity which has produced offensive hostilities against some of the Indian tribes north-west of the Ohio, we sympathise too much with our western brethren not to behold with approbation the watchfulness and vigour which have been exerted by the executive authority, for their protection; and which, we trust, will make the aggressors sensible that it is their interest to merit by a peaceable behaviour the friendship and humanity which the United States are always ready to extend to them.

The encouragement of our own navigation, has, at all times, appeared to us highly important. The point of view under which you have recommended it to us is strongly enforced by the actual state of things in Europe. It will be incumbent on us to consider in what mode our commerce and agriculture can be best relieved from an injurious dependence on the navigation of other nations, which the frequency of their wars renders a too precarious resource for conveying the productions of our country to market.

The present state of our trade in the Mediterranean, seems not less to demand, and will accordingly receive, the attention which you have recommended.

Having already concurred in establishing a judiciary system, which opens the door of justice to all without distinction of persons, it will be our disposition to incorporate every improvement which experience may suggest; and we shall consider in particular, how far the uniformity which in other cases is found convenient in the administration of the general government through all the states, may be introduced into the forms and rules of executing sentences issuing from the federal courts.

The proper regulation of the jurisdiction of functions which may be exercised by consuls of the United States in foreign countries, with the provisions stipulated to those of his most christian majesty established here, are subjects of too much consequence to the pub-

lie intereſt and honour not to partake of our deliberations.

We ſhall renew our attention to the eſtabliſhment of the militia and the other ſubjects unfiniſhed at the laſt ſeſſion, and ſhall proceed in them with all the diſpatch, which the magnitude of all, and the difficulty of ſome of them, will allow.

Nothing has given us more ſatisfaction than to find that the reſources heretofore eſtabliſhed have proved adequate to the purpoſes to which they were allotted. In extending the proviſion to the reſiduary objects, it will be equally our care to ſecure ſufficiency and punctuality in the payments due from the treaſury of the United States. We ſhall alſo never loſe ſight of the policy of diminiſhing the public debt, as faſt as the increaſe of the public reſources will permit; and are particularly ſenſible of the many conſiderations which preſs a reſort to the auxiliary reſource furniſhed by the public loans.

In purſuing every branch of the weighty buſineſs of the preſent ſeſſion, it will be our conſtant ſtudy to direct our deliberations to the public welfare. Whatever our ſucceſs may be, we can at leaſt anſwer for the fervent love of our country, which ought to animate our endeavours. In your co-operation, we are ſure of a reſource, which fortifies our hopes, that the fruits of the eſtabliſhed government will juſtify the confidence which has been placed in it, and recommend it more and more to the affection and attachment of our fellow-citizens.

*The Preſident's reply to the addreſs of the houſe of repreſentatives.*

*Gentlemen,*

The ſentiments expreſſed in your addreſs, are entitled to my particular acknowledgment—Having no object but the good of our country, this teſtimony of approbation and confidence, from its immediate repreſentatives, muſt be amongſt my beſt rewards, as the ſupport of your enlightened patriotiſm has been among my greateſt encouragements.—Being perſuaded that you will continue to be actuated by the ſame auſpicious principle, I look forward to the happieſt conſequences from your deliberations, during the preſent ſeſſion.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

*Dec.* 16. Monday evening laſt lieutenant DENNY arrived from Fort Waſhington, the head-quarters of the troops on the Ohio, and brought the following important letters.

*Governor St. Clair's letter to the Secretary at War.*
*Fort Waſhington, November* 6, 1790.

"SIR,

"On the 29th of laſt month, I had the honour to inform you generally of the ſucceſs that had attended general Harmar—I could not then give you the particulars as the general's letters had not reached me, (the officer however who had them in charge got in a few days afterwards) it is not now neceſſary, becauſe he writes himſelf. One thing however is certain that the ſavages have got a moſt terrible ſtroke, of which nothing can be a greater proof than that they have not attempted to harraſs the army on its return. They arrived at this place on the 3d inſtant in good health and ſpirits.—There is not yet any account from major Hamtramck—I truſt he alſo has been ſucceſsful, but this I think is certain, that no great misfortune can have happened to him, for in that caſe we ſhould certainly have heard of it.

"Mr. Denny, the gentleman who takes general Harmar's diſpatches, I beg leave to mention to you in a particular manner, and if you will be pleaſed to do ſo to the preſident in his favour, you may be aſſured he will not diſappoint any expectations that may be formed—He has every quality that I could wiſh a young man to poſſeſs, that meant to make the army his profeſſion. There are however ſome traits in his character as a man, that are not generally known, that would endear him—Out of the little pittance he receives he has maintained two aged parents for a long time."

*Head-Quarters, Fort Waſhington,*
SIR, *November* 4, 1790.

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that on the 30th of September I marched with 320 federal troops and 1133 militia, total 1453——After encountering a few difficulties we gained the Miami village. It was abandoned before we entered it, which I was very ſorry for. The villainous traders would have been a principal object of attention. I beg leave to refer you to my orders, which are incloſed.—The ſubſtance of the work is this, our loſs was heavy, but the head quarters of iniquity were broken up. At a moderate computation not leſs than 100 or 120 warriors were ſlain, and 300 log houſes and wigwams burned. Our loſs about 180. The remainder of the Indians will be ill off for ſuſtenance. Twenty thouſand barrels of corn in the ears were deſtroyed by the army, with vegetables in abundance. The loſs of major Wyllys and lieutenant Frothingham, of the federal troops, and a number of valuable militia officers, I ſincerely lament.

The bearer, lieutenant Denny, is my adjutant.—It will afford me great ſatisfaction to know that ſome mark of honour will be ſhewn to him. His long and faithful ſervices merit it. There is a vaſt deal of buſineſs in this weſtern world. If there is no impropriety in giving me an aid-de-camp, I wiſh him to be the perſon.

In my next diſpatches I ſhall enter into the minutia of buſineſs, and give you a particular deſcription of each day's march, with all the occurrences and obſervations, &c. &c. I have the honour to be, Sir, with perfect eſteem, your moſt humble and obedient ſervant, Signed,

JOS. HARMAR, Lt. Col. Com.
1ſt. U. S. regiment.

N. B. My adjutant is really and truly an officer.—

*To the honourable major-general* KNOX,
*Secretary at War.*

## GENERAL ORDERS.

*Head-Quarters, Fort Waſhington, November 4th,* 1790.

THE Kentucky and Pennſylvania militia are to be muſtered this afternoon at two o'clock, by capt. Zeigler. The order and regularity which the militia obſerved, on their return to the Ohio river, was highly commendable. Upon the whole, the general is exceedingly pleaſed with their conduct during the expedition. Notwithſtanding our loſs was great, yet when they reflect that the army in five weeks not only effected the capital object of deſtroying the Miami village and Maumee towns, as they are generally called, with the vaſt quantity of corn and vegetables therein, but alſo killed upwards of 100 of their warriors, it muſt afford every man the greateſt ſatisfaction. The militia from Kentucky are to receive pay until the 10th inſtant, proviſions are to be drawn for them until that time, and to-morrow morning they are to march to their reſpective homes.

The general returns his thanks to every officer and private for their good conduct, and hereby diſcharges them with honour and reputation.—The wounded men will be left under the care of Dr. Alliſon, and his mates, who will take all poſſible care of them.

JOS. HARMAR, Brig. Gen.

Return of the killed and wounded upon the expedition againſt the Miami towns, under the command of brigadier-general Harmar.

*Head-Quarters, Fort Waſhington, November* 4, 1790.

Killed of the federal troops—1 major, 1 lieutenant, 73 rank and file, total 75.

Wounded—3 rank and file.

Killed of the militia—1 major, 3 captains, 2 lieutenants, 4 enſigns, 98 rank and file, total 108.

Wounded—2 lieutenants, 1 enſign, 25 rank and file, total 28.

Total, killed 183—wounded 31.

Killed of the federal troops—Major Wyllys, and lieutenant Frothingham.

Killed of the militia—Major Fontaine—Captains Tharp, Scott and M'Mutrey—Lieutenants Clark and Rogers—Enſigns Sweet, Bridges, Higgins and Threlked.

Wounded—Lieutenants Sanders and Worley—Enſign Arnold. Signed,

JOS. HARMAR, Brig. Gen.

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Cape-Francis, to the printer of the Independent Gazetteer, dated November* 3.

"The leader of the mulattoes, is a perſon who, ſome time ſince, for ſome ſeditious practices in the vicinity of Port-au-Prince, was condemned to be broke on the wheel, but eſcaped to the Continent. His name is Ojay; and accounted an ambitious villain. About 14 days ſince he arrived here in a veſſel from North-Carolina, commanded by a captain Brown, who concealed him till after he entered his veſſel, and then put Ojay on ſhore at Petit-Ance, a little village about two miles to the ſouth-eaſt of this city. The captain was ſoon after ſeized, impriſoned, and his veſſel and cargo confiſcated, and it is ſaid, he will alſo forfeit his life. Ojay brought with him a quantity of arms and ammunition; and immediately ſet about collecting the free mulattoes. In a few days he had an army of near 3000 of that deſcription, and intrenched himſelf very ſtrongly at a place called Lemonad, about 12 or 15 miles from this. On Thurſday laſt, an expreſs from the head of the municipality arrived with an account of theſe proceedings. The city was much alarmed; and immediately the whole town was under arms. Fifteen hundred volunteers were ordered to march; and that evening and next morning they all ſet out. Every day, but the firſt, ſome ſkirmiſhes between the parties have happened, without any advantages being gained till Monday; when a ſevere engagement took place, and the mulattoes diſlodged from their intrenchments; but the ſame day took poſſeſſion again in ſpite of the exertions of general Vincent, who is a brave and experienced ſoldier. I have not learned the number of killed and wounded; but it is certain that Ojay was wounded, and his horſe killed under him. Yeſterday thirty mulattoes, priſoners, were lodged in the priſon of this place.

"A reward of 500 joes was offered for Ojay's head, after he eſcaped from Port-au-Prince, which has ſince been continued. A day or two ago, he had the impudence to iſſue a proclamation, offering a reward of 50 joes for our commander's head, and 50 dollars a piece for the head of every volunteer which may be taken by them.

"On Sunday the aſſembly received a letter from the rebel chief, in which was incloſed a miniature of himſelf. In his letter, he mentioned, that he ſent this miniature in caſe any one ſhould offer to them any other *head* inſtead of his own, and to prevent the cheat.

"Ojay has been, if he is not now, very rich, as many of his party are likewiſe. They claim a right of a ſeat in the legiſlature, and of holding offices in the civil government, which, it is aſſerted, would have been very dangerous, becauſe of their number, which is very great, and would put the balance of power into their hands. They found their claim on the decree of the national aſſembly of France, who have declared, that all men are not only free, but equal, and have a right to the ſame privileges. This, Sir, is the ground of the preſent troubles; and when they will end, God knows.

"I will endeavour to tranſmit ſuch accounts of theſe tranſactions as they occur, and as opportunities offer, conceiving that they will not be unacceptable."

*Extract of a letter from Coruna, October* 14.

"It is not unlikely that the rumours of a rupture between this country and Great-Britain may have occaſioned ſome riſe in grain with you; we may, however, aſſure you, that the appearances of ſuch an event vaniſh more and more, and we expect in a poſt or two to hear that every thing has been amicably ſettled."

An Engliſh paper ſays, "A moſt extraordinary bridge has been built over the river Foyle, at Londonderry, which is about nine hundred feet wide, and forty feet deep at high water; this bridge joins the city and county. This immenſe pile was conſtructed by Mr. Cox, an American, who, with twenty of his countrymen, and a few labourers, completed this bridge, conſiſting of fifty eight arches, all of American oak, in five months—not a log of this wood having been imported before the firſt of May laſt.—N. B. The river was ſurveyed by the late Mr. Milne, laſt ſummer, who declared that a bridge there was impracticable.—The coſt was about 15000l.

## ANNAPOLIS, *Dec.* 23.

Yeſterday the general aſſembly of this ſtate adjourned, the ſenate to the third Monday in September, and the houſe of delegates to the firſt Monday in October next, after having paſſed the following laws:

1. An act to enable the judges of the court of appeals to continue certain cauſes now depending before them.

2. An act to make valid certain certificates of ſurvey of lands, formerly in Waſhington but now in Allegany county.

3. An act to facilitate the draining of land in the ſeveral counties therein mentioned.

4. An act to enable the honourable John Eager Howard, Eſquire, to convey to the veſtry of Saint Paul's pariſh, in Baltimore county, and their ſucceſſors, a parcel of ground adjoining the parſonage lot, near Baltimore-town, for the purpoſes therein mentioned.

5. An act to eſtabliſh a bank in Baltimore-town.

6. An act to enable Richard Tilghman Earle to ſell and convey certain property of his deceaſed father Richard Tilghman Earle.

7. An act for the benefit of Nicholas Merrymans, of Baltimore county.

8. A ſupplement to an act, entitled, An act to encourage the deſtroying of wolves.

9. An act to repeal certain parts of an act, entitled, An act to prevent diſabled and ſuperannuated ſlaves being ſet free, or the manumiſſion of ſlaves by any laſt will and teſtament, and of a ſupplementary act thereto, and for certain other purpoſes.

10. An act to alter and change the names of Charles Ridgely Carnan, and others, according to the will of captain Charles Ridgely, of Baltimore county, deceaſed.

11. An act for the removal of the ſeat of juſtice from Melville's warehouſe to Pig-Point, in Caroline county.

12. An act to regulate auctions in Baltimore-town.

13. An act for the relief of ſundry inſolvent debtors confined in ſundry gaols of this ſtate.

14. An act to provide for the appointment of commiſſioners for the regulation and improvement of Eaſton, in Talbot county, and to eſtabliſh and regulate a market at the ſaid town.

15. An act for the ſuppreſſion of fairs throughout the ſtate.

16. An act directing the time, places and manner of holding elections for repreſentatives of this ſtate in the congreſs of the United States, and for appointing electors on the part of this ſtate for chooſing a preſident and vice-preſident of the United States, and for the regulation of the ſaid elections, and alſo to repeal the act of aſſembly therein mentioned.

17. An act to enable the commiſſioners of Hanover market in Baltimore-town, to ſell part of the ſaid market houſe and ground thereto adjoining.

18. An act for the relief of Conſtant Diſharoon, of Somerſet county.

19. An act to open a road from Swearingen's ferry on Patowmack river in Waſhington county, to the iron works and mills at the mouth of Anti-etem, and from thence into the main road leading to Frederick-town, in Frederick county.

20. An act to repeal ſo much of the act concerning mariages as is therein mentioned.

21. An act for the benefit of Eſſex Sherburne Ridley, a minor, ſon of Matthew Ridley, deceaſed.

22. An act empowering the wardens of the port of Baltimore to levy and collect the duty therein mentioned.

23. A ſupplement to an act, entitled, An act to provide for the appointment of commiſſioners for the regulation and improvement of Eaſton, in Talbot county, and to eſtabliſh and regulate a market at the ſaid town.

24. A ſupplement to an act, entitled, An act for the draining of a marſh and branch, known by the name of the Long Marſh, lying in Queen-Anne's and Caroline counties.

25. An act for annulling the marriage of John Sewell, of Talbot county, and Eve his wife.

26. An act for the relief of the poor in Calvert county.

27. A ſupplement to the act, entitled, An act to eſtabliſh pilots, and to regulate their fees.

28. An act to grant to Robert Hodgſon and James Thompſon a right to run ſtages on the roads therein mentioned.

29. An act for laying out a road from Samuel Owings's bridge in the Garriſon Foreſt, Baltimore county, to Nicholas Carroll's griſt mill, and from thence to Cheſnut Ridge, until it interſects the road at the plantation formerly poſſeſſed by Peter Bond.

30. An act to eſtabliſh a third inſpection of tobacco in George-town, in Montgomery county.

31. A ſupplement to the act, entitled, An act for the inſpection of ſalted proviſions exported and imported from and to the town of Baltimore.

32. An act to ſtreighten and amend the ſeveral public roads in ſeveral counties, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned.

33. An act for the better adminiſtration of juſtice in the ſeveral counties of this ſtate.

34. An act to lay a further tax on Harford county to complete the public buildings of ſaid county.

35. A further ſupplement to the act for eſtabliſhing a company for opening and extending the navigation of the river Patowmack.

36. An act to allow the proprietors of the Suſquehanna Canal a further time to complete the ſame, and to extend the number of ſhares to thirty ſhares.

37. A ſupplement to the act to prevent the exportation of bread and flour not merchantable, and for other purpoſes.

38. An additional ſupplementary act to an act, entitled, An act for enlarging the powers of the high court of chancery.

39. An act for the relief of Mark Pringle.

40. A further additional ſupplementary act to the act for building a new court houſe and gaol in Queen-Anne's county, and for other purpoſes.

41. An act reſpecting the debtors and creditors of this ſtate.

42. An act directing new trials in certain caſes where judgments ſhall be reverſed on appeal or writ of error.

43. An act for appointing commiſſioners to contract for and purchaſe the Indian lands in Dorcheſter county, and for appropriatting the ſame to the uſe of this ſtate.

44. An act to condemn land, if neceſſary, for the public buildings of the United States.

45. A ſupplement to the act, entitled, An act for the relief of ſundry inſolvent debtors confined in ſundry gaols of this ſtate.

46. An act to empower the corporation of the city of Annapolis to ſuppreſs public and exceſſive gaming.

47. A further ſupplementary act to the act, entitled, An act for building a new church in the city of Annapolis.

48. An act to enable the juſtices of Cæcil county court to tranſcribe the records and papers therein mentioned.

49. An act to confirm and aid certain proceedings of the orphans court and regiſter of wills for Harford county.

50. An act to limit the juriſdiction of the general court in criminal caſes.

51. An act for the ſpeedy conveyance of public letters and packets, and for other purpoſes.

52. An act to ſettle and pay the civil liſt, and other expences of civil government.

53. A ſupplement to the act relating to replevins.

54. An additional ſupplement to an act for the relief of ſundry inſolvent debtors confined in ſundry gaols of this ſtate.

55. A ſupplement to an act, entitled, An act to regulate the inſpection of tobacco, paſſed November ſeſſion, ſeventeen hundred and eighty-nine.

56. An act for the relief of the ſecurities of John Beall, former collector of the public taxes for Prince-George's county.

57. An additional ſupplement to the act, entitled, An act to prevent the exportation of unmerchantable tobacco, and for eſtabliſhing a ſecond inſpection in Frederick county, at the town of Berlin.

58. An additional ſupplementary act to the act, entitled, An act to eſtabliſh orphans courts in the ſeveral counties of this ſtate.

59. An act to continue the acts of aſſembly therein mentioned.

60. An act for continuing the act, entitled, An act for enlarging the power of the high court of chancery, and the ſeveral ſupplementary acts to the ſaid act, and for increaſing the power of the ſaid court with reſpect to the perſonal eſtates of ideots and lunatics.

61. A ſupplement to the act, entitled, An act for the better adminiſtration of juſtice in the ſeveral counties of this ſtate.

62. An act to appoint commiſſioners of the tax for Allegany county.

63. An act for the benefit of Elizabeth Peacock, of Talbot county.

64. An additional ſupplement to an act, entitled, An act to regulate the inſpection of tobacco, paſſed November ſeſſion, ſeventeen hundred and eighty-nine.

65. A ſupplement to an act, entitled, An act reſpecting the collectors of the public taxes ſince the firſt of January, ſeventeen hundred and eighty-three.

66. An act for the payment of the journal of accounts.

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BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES, DECEMBER 16, 1790.

On motion, the queſtion was put, That it is the opinion of this houſe that the aſſumption of the ſtate debts by the United States, is a meaſure dangerous in its conſequences to the governments of the ſeveral ſtates? The yeas and nays being called for by Mr. Forreſt, appeared as follow:

AFFIRMATIVE. Meſſieurs Plater, Ringgold, Harwood, Gantt, Mackall, Freeland, Parnham, Ridgely, Ridgely, of Wm. Gough, Owings, Jones, Forman, R. Bowie, Clark, W. Bowie, F. Bowie, Quynn, Seney, Harris, Dennis, M'Comas, Amos, Pinkney, Douglaſs, M'Mechen, Burgeſs, Crabb, Forreſt, Oneale, Tomlinſon, Simkins. 32.

NEGATIVE. Meſſieurs Carroll, Moore, Tilghman, Lethrbury, N. Worthington, B. Worthington, J. Worthington, Craik, Sherwood, Kerr, Denwood, Jones, Lecompte, Goldſborough, R. Bond, Hollingſworth, Duvall, Chaille, Martin, Beatty, M'Pherſon, Downes, Rocheſter, Cellar, Jacques, Beall, Creſap. 26.

So it was reſolved in the affirmative.

On motion, the queſtion was put, That it is the opinion of this houſe that the ſaid aſſumption is particularly injurious to this ſtate? The yeas and nays being called for by Mr. Forreſt, appeared as follow:

AFFIRMATIVE. Meſſrs. Plater, Ringgold, Gantt, Mackall, Freeland, Ridgely, Ridgely, of Wm. Gough, Owings, R. Bond, Hollingſworth, R. Bowie, W. Bowie, Quynn, Seney, Harris, Dennis, Forman, Gomber, M'Comas, Amos, Downes, Douglaſs, M'Mechen, Burgeſs, Crabb, Forreſt, Oneale, Tomlinſon, Simkins. 30.

NEGATIVE. Meſſrs. Carroll, Moore, Tilghman, Lethrbury, N. Worthington, B. Worthington, Harwood, J. Worthington, Craik, Parnham, Sherwood, Kerr, Denwood, Jones, Lecompte, Goldſborough, Clark, F. Bowie, Chaille, Martin, Beatty, M'Pherſon, Rocheſter, Cellar, Jacques, Beall, Creſap. 28.

So it was reſolved in the affirmative.

The following queſtion being propounded to the houſe, viz. That it is the opinion of the houſe that the ſaid aſſumption is in no manner authoriſed by the conſtitution of the United States? the previous queſtion was called for and put, That the ſaid queſtion be now put? The yeas and nays being called for by Mr. Denwood, appeared as follow:

AFFIRMATIVE. Meſſrs. Carroll, Moore, Tilghman, Lethrbury, N. Worthington, B. Worthington, J. Worthington, Craik, Parnham, Sherwood, Kerr, Denwood, Jones, Lecompte, Goldſborough, R. Bond, Hollingſworth, Chaille, Martin, Beatty, M'Pherſon, Downs, Ott, Rocheſter, Cellar, Jacques. 26.

NEGATIVE. Meſſrs. Plater, Ringgold, Gantt, Mackall, Freeland, Ridgely, Ridgely, of Wm. Gough, Owings, Forman, R. Bowie, Clark, W. Bowie, F. Bowie, Quynn, Duvall, Seney, Harris, Dennis, Gomber, M'Comas, Amos, Pinkney, Douglaſs, M'Mechen, Burgeſs, Crabb, Forreſt, Oneale, Beall, Tomlinſon, Simkins. 33.

So it was determined in the negative.

ORDERED, That the ſaid reſolutions, with the yeas and nays, together with the third propoſition, and the yeas and nays on the previous queſtion relative to the ſame, be publiſhed in the Annapolis, Baltimore, and Eaſton news-papers.

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES, DECEMBER 21, 1790.

THE following propoſition being propounded to the houſe, viz: That the reſolutions on the propoſitions reſpecting the aſſumption of the ſtate debts, and the ſubſequent proceedings thereon, be and they are hereby reſcinded and annulled? The previous queſtion was called for and put, That the ſaid queſtion be now put? The yeas and nays being called for by Mr. Forreſt, appeared as follow:

AFFIRMATIVE. Meſſrs. Carroll, T. Bond, Moore, Tilghman, Lethrbury, B. Worthington, J. Worthington, Craik, Sherwood, Kerr, Denwood, Jones, Steele, Lecompte, Goldſborough, Clark, F. Bowie, Chaille, Beatty, Downes, Ott, Rocheſter, Cellar, Jacques, Beall, Creſap. 26.

NEGATIVE. Meſſieurs Plater, Harwood, Gantt, Mackall, Freeland, Parnham, Ridgely, N. Worthington, Ridgely, of Wm. R. Bond, Hollingſworth, Forman, R. Bowie, W. Bowie, Quynn, Dennis, M'Comas, Amos, Pinkney, Douglaſs, M'Mechen, Burgeſs, Crabb, Forreſt, Oneale, Simkins. 26.

The houſe being equally divided, it was declared in the affirmative by the honourable the ſpeaker.

The main queſtion was then put? The yeas and nays being called for by Mr. Forreſt, appeared as follow:

AFFIRMATIVE. Meſſrs. Carroll, T. Bond, Moore, Tilghman, Lethrbury, B. Worthington, J. Worthington, Craik, Sherwood, Kerr, Denwood, Jones, Steele, Lecompte, Goldſborough, Clark, F. Bowie, Duvall, Chaille, Beatty, Downes, Ott, Rocheſter, Cellar, Jacques, Beall, Creſap. 27.

NEGATIVE. Meſſieurs Plater, Mackall, Freeland, Parnham, Ridgely, Ridgely, of Wm. N. Worthington, R. Bond, Hollingſworth, Forman, R. Bowie, W. Bowie, Quynn, Harwood, Dennis, M'Comas, Amos, Pinkney, Douglaſs, M'Mechen, Gantt, Burgeſs, Crabb, Forreſt, Oneale, Simkins. 26.

So it was reſolved in the affirmative.

ORDERED, That the reſolution, together with the yeas and nays thereon, be publiſhed in the Annapolis, Baltimore, and Eaſton news-papers.

W. HARWOOD, clk. ho. del.

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*A Bill, entitled, An act to confirm an act, entitled, An act to alter ſuch parts of the conſtitution and form of government as require certain oaths to be taken by the members of the general aſſembly, and electors of the ſenate.*

WHEREAS at the laſt ſeſſion of the general aſſembly an act was paſſed, entitled, An act to alter ſuch parts of the conſtitution and form of government as require certain oaths to be taken by the members of the general aſſembly, and electors of the ſenate, and in order to alter the conſtitution and form of government it is neceſſary that the ſaid act ſhould be confirmed by this general aſſembly;

*Be it enacted, by the general aſſembly of Maryland*, That the act above mentioned be and it is hereby confirmed.

By the HOUSE of DELEGATES, NOVEMBER 22, 1790: Read the firſt time and ordered to lie on the table.

By order,

W. HARWOOD, clk.

By the HOUSE of DELEGATES, DECEMBER 3, 1790: Read the ſecond time and will paſs.

By order,

W. HARWOOD, clk.

By the SENATE, DECEMBER 3, 1790: Read the firſt time and ordered to lie on the table.

By order,

H. RIDGELY, jun. clk.

By the SENATE, DECEMBER 7, 1790: Read the ſecond time and will not paſs.

By order,

H. RIDGELY, jun. clk.

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††† *FREEMAN is received and will appear in our next.*

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December 14th, 1790.

By virtue of a decree in chancery, at May term laſt, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, for ready money, on the premiſes, on FRIDAY, the fourth day of FEBRUARY next,

A TRACT or parcel of LAND, containing two hundred acres, more or leſs, lying in Pomonkey, in Charles county, on which Thomas Smallwood formerly lived, and now in the poſſeſſion of Samuel Ward Middleton. A conveyance will be made in terms of the decree, which may be ſeen by applying to me in Piſcataway, in Prince-George's county.

JOSEPH NOBLE BAYNES, Truſtee.

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## To be LET,

## A PLANTATION,

*With four Hands, Work-Horſes, Plantation Utenſils, and Stock of Cattle.—Inquire of*

RICH. WELLS,

3w *in Annapolis.*

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ANNAPOLIS, December 18, 1790.

## TWO DOLLARS Reward.

LOST, in this city, on the 12th inſtant, a BUNDLE of PAPERS, tied up with a ſtriped lace, with ſundry accounts, receipts, &c. with a certificate, No. 4919, granted to a certain William Dye, a private of the fourth Maryland regiment, on the 16th December, 1783, for £. 68 17 9 principal, with intereſt from the 1ſt of Auguſt, 1780, which cannot be of any advantage to any perſon but the ſubſcriber, unleſs it is to cheat or defraud ſome perſon with the certificate, as it ſeems the certificate has been fraudulently obtained, as will appear by the liſt of certificates in the hands of the treaſurer of the weſtern ſhore. Any perſon finding the above, and delivering the ſame to the ſubſcriber, or Mr. Mabury in this city, ſhall be paid the above reward, and no queſtions aſked.

w3 R. AMOSS.

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CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber in Caroline county, within one mile of Potter's landing, in Auguſt laſt, a large gray MARE, no brand or any other artificial mark appearing, ſuppoſed to be 12 years old, or upwards, ſhe was much rubbed with collar and traces, as though ſhe had been uſed in a waggon. The owner is deſired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

w3 ABRAHAM EVITTS.

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On FRIDAY, the 7th of JANUARY, 1791, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, at the plantation of the late FRANK LEEKE, near Upper-Marlborough,

A NUMBER of valuable NEGROES, conſiſting of men, women and children, belonging to the eſtate of the ſaid Frank Leeke, among whom are ſome tradeſmen, and the reſt accuſtomed to plantation work. Likewiſe, the STOCK, conſiſting of horſes, cattle, ſheep and hogs, a quantity of corn, and the plantation utenſils. The ſale, if not finiſhed on Friday, will continue the next day. And

On MONDAY, the 10th, at Upper-Marlborough, ſundry other NEGROES belonging to the ſaid eſtate, among which are ſome valuable houſe-ſervants; ſome horſes and cattle, and a variety of articles of houſehold and kitchen furniture—the ſale of which will be continued from day to day till it is completed.

Twelve months credit will be allowed on the purchaſer's giving bond with approved ſecurity (with intereſt from the day of ſale) except for a few articles, which will be particulariſed at the day of ſale, for which a ſmall part of the purchaſe money muſt be paid down. The ſales at each place will commence at 11 o'clock.

ANNE LEEKE, Adminiſtratrix of FRANK LEEKE.

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IN CHANCERY, OCTOBER Term, 1790.

THE ſeveral perſons to whom hath been committed, by this court, the care, cuſtody, and charge of ideots or lunatics, and of their reſpective eſtates, having all given bond for the true and faithful diſcharge of the truſts in them reſpectively repoſed, and for rendering an account to this court, when required, of the produce of the reſpective eſtates, and the expenditures thereof—It is this twenty-ſecond of November, 1790, adjudged and ordered, by the chancellor, that each of the ſaid ſeveral perſons do return a full account of the eſtate, real and perſonal, to him committed, and of the profits and expenditure thereof, ſupported by proper vouchers; and that he likewiſe report the ſtate and condition of the ideot or lunatic committed to his care. It is likewiſe adjudged and determined by the chancellor that a particular order in the premiſes ſhall be made, and regularly ſerved on any of the ſaid ſeveral perſons who ſhall not, by the ſecond Tueſday in February next, comply with this general order, which is directed to be inſerted in the public news-papers of the ſtate of Maryland.

Teſt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

# FUNDED DEBT
## OF THE
# UNITED STATES.

## FORM
### OF
## A POWER of ATTORNEY,
### To transfer STOCK.

KNOW all men by these presents, that ——— do make, constitute and appoint, ——— true and lawful attorney, for — and in — names, to sell, assign and transfer, — the ——— stock, standing in —— name, in the books of ——, with power also, an attorney or attornies under — for that purpose to make and substitute; and to do all lawful acts requisite for effecting the premises; hereby ratifying and confirming all that — said attorney, or —, substitute or substitutes, shall do therein by virtue hereof.

IN WITNESS whereof —— have hereunto set —— hand and seal the ——— day of —— in the year of our Lord one thousand —— hundred and ——.

(L. S.)
(L. S.)

Sealed and delivered
in the presence of

*On the back of the above the following* ACKNOWLEDGMENT *must be made.*

BE IT KNOWN, That on the —— day of —— one thousand —— hundred and ——, before me —— ——, came ———, and acknowledged the within letter of attorney to be — act and deed.

IN TESTIMONY whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and ——— affixed ——— the day and year last aforesaid.

### *Directions.*

IF the power is to extend to the whole of the stock, the word "all" is to be inserted after the word "transfer;" if only to part, the particular sum is to be inserted, with the addition of the words "being part of," if power is to extend only to a certain species of stock, it may be expressed in the different cases by inserting in the blank between the words "the" and "stock," the words "funded six per cent." (which will designate the stock bearing a present interest,) or the words "funded three per cent." (which will designate the three per cent. stock,) or the word "deferred,") which will designate the stock bearing interest at the end of ten years,) or the word "unfunded," (which will designate the unsubscribed part of the debt.)

If no power of substitution is desired to be given, the whole that relates to it to be omitted. The place of abode and quality of each witness to be written against his name.

The acknowledgment may be taken before any judge of a court of the United States; or of a superior court of law or equity, in any state, or of a county court; or before the mayor, or other chief magistrate of any place; or before a notary public.

In the acknowledgment, if the seal of a court or corporation is to be affixed, the words "cause to be" may precede the word "affixed." The blank immediately following to be filled up with a designation of the seal, as that it is the seal of a certain court, naming it; or the seal of a certain corporation, naming it; or the seal of office of the party before whom the acknowledgment is taken, if he has one, or if he has none, with the words "my seal."

If there be no public or official seal to the acknowledgment, proof of the execution of the power must be made by oath or affirmation of one of the witnesses, to be taken before some person duly authorised at the place where the transfer is to be made.

## FORM
### OF
## A POWER of ATTORNEY,
### To receive INTEREST.

KNOW all men by these presents, that ——— do make, constitute and appoint, ——— true and lawful attorney, for — and in — name, to receive the interest ———, the stock standing in — name, in the books of ———, with power also, an attorney or attornies under — for that purpose to make and substitute; and to do all lawful acts requisite for effecting the premises; hereby ratifying and confirming all that — said attorney, or —, substitute or substitutes, shall do therein by virtue hereof.

IN WITNESS whereof —— have hereunto set —— hand and seal the ——— day of —— in the year of our Lord one thousand —— hundred and ——.

Sealed and delivered
in the presence of

BE IT KNOWN, That on the —— day of —— one thousand —— hundred and ——, before me came ———, and acknowledged the above letter of attorney to be — act and deed.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, I have hereunto set my hand —— the day and year last aforesaid.

### *Directions.*

IF the power is to be general, the words "new dues or which shall hereafter grow due upon," are to be inserted after the word "interest;" if not general, the time for, or to which the interest is to be received, to be specially expressed after the word "interest."

If no power of substitution is desired to be given, the whole that relates to it to be omitted; the place of abode, and quality of each witness, to be written against his name.

The acknowledgment may be taken before any judge of a court of the United States, or of a superior court of law or equity, in any state; or of a county court; or before the mayor or other chief magistrate of any place; or before a notary public.

In the acknowledgment, if the seal of a court or corporation is to be affixed, the words "caused to be" may precede the word "affixed," the blank immediately following to be filled with a designation of the seal, as that it is the seal of a certain court, naming it; or the seal of a certain corporation, naming it; or the seal of office of the party before whom the acknowledgment is taken, if he has one, or if he has none with the words "my seal."

If there be no public or official seal to the acknowledgment, proof of the execution of the power must be made by oath or affirmation of one of the witnesses, to be taken before some person duly authorised, at the place where the transfer is to be made.

## FORM of a TRANSFER,
### *When made in person.*

I ———, the within named, do hereby, for value received, assign and transfer over ———, being the within debt, (or, if a part, mention the sum, and after the word "being" add "part of") to ———. Witness my hand, at the office of ———, this —— day of ———, ———.

## FORM of a TRANSFER,
### By POWER of ATTORNEY.

I ———, by virtue of a power of attorney from the within mentioned ———, do hereby, for value received, assign and transfer over ———, being the within debt, (or, if a part, mention the sum, and after the word "being" add "part of") to ——. Witness my hand at the office of ———, this ——— day of ———, ———.

## FORM of a TRANSFER,
### By LETTER of ATTORNEY, under a power of SUBSTITUTION.

I ———, by virtue of a power from ———, duly authorised by letter of attorney, with power of substitution, from the within mentioned ———, do hereby, for value received, assign and transfer over ———, being the within debt, (or, if a part, mention the sum, and after the word "being" add "part of") to ———. Witness my hand, at the office of ———, this ——— day of ———, ———. 4

## St. John's College.

At a meeting of the VISITORS and GOVERNORS of ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, on the 14th day of November, 1790, the following RESOLUTIONS were entered into—

1st. RESOLVED, That at the next quarterly meeting on the second Tuesday of February next, this board will proceed to elect a vice-principal, who shall receive for his services an annual salary of 350l. current money, to be paid quarterly.

The duty of the vice-principal being to teach, in conjunction with the principal, the higher classics in the Latin and Greek languages, the mathematics, as that science is usually taught in colleges, together with natural and moral philosophy and logic, it is expected that none will apply but those who are well skilled in the above branches of learning. And as the good character and morals of the applicant are esteemed of essential consequence by the board, sufficient testimonials of these must be produced, otherwise the application will not be attended to.

2d. RESOLVED, That on the said second Tuesday of February the board will proceed to elect an usher to the grammar-school of St. John's college, who shall receive for his services an annual salary of 150l. current money, to be paid quarterly.

3d. RESOLVED, That on the said second Tuesday of February the board will likewise proceed to elect a master of the French language, who shall receive for his services an annual salary of 150l. current money, to be paid quarterly.

In these, as in the former instance, those who apply must be furnished with evidences of a fair character, which, with ability to discharge the duties of their department, will determine the board in their choice.

NICH. CARROLL, Pres. pro. tem. 6


To be SOLD, at this Printing-Office,
Price Nine Dollars,
The late Edition of the LAWS of MARYLAND, bound in sheep—And also a few sets of the LAWS since that publication, price eight dollars, in sheets.——All kinds of PRINTING WORK performed in a neat, expeditious, and correct manner, on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.—— 11

Charles county, November 25, 1790.

THE subscriber has for sale, in Port-Tobacco, the MEDICINE and BOOKS of the late deceased Dr. JOHN CRAWFORD, with necessary INSTRUMENTS and SHOP-FURNITURE; all of which are very valuable, and will be disposed of on reasonable terms for ready cash, or on credit, as may best suit a purchaser. The above articles may be seen at any time on application at col. Stone's farm.

HENRY H. CHAPMAN. 4

# LOTTERY:

THE proprietor of which has for his object the disposal of a very valuable PLANTATION, containing 250 acres, or thereabouts, of choice land, beautifully and conveniently situated on the river Severn, within five miles of Annapolis, and eighteen of Baltimore-town, valued for the fertility of its soil, being adapted to every species of country produce. There is about one hundred acres of said land cleared, and under good fence, on which is a good dwelling-house, with some useful out offices, a good orchard in full bearing, and a fine stream of water running through the same. The remainder of said land abounds with heavy hickory, black oak and walnut.

It must be obvious to every person, that this scheme holds out more advantages to adventurers than any yet offered to the public, as no sum is sunk, but the purchase of said plantation, which sum constitutes the capital prize.

The proprietor further assures the public, that the said plantation, together with the house and out offices, cost him one hundred and fifty pounds, and upwards, over and above the sum annexed to it in the scheme; and pledges himself to make a good and lawful title of said land to the fortunate adventurer as soon as the drawing of said lottery is over; the remainder of the prizes to be paid as soon as drawn. The title-deed to be seen by applying to

RICHARD BURLAND.

## S C H E M E.

| | | | | Dollars |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Prize of the said plantation, valued at | | | 2700 |
| 2 | Ditto of | 100 | Dollars each, are | 200 |
| 3 | Ditto | 50 | Ditto, | 150 |
| 4 | Ditto | 40 | Ditto, | 160 |
| 6 | Ditto | 30 | Ditto, | 180 |
| 8 | Ditto | 20 | Ditto, | 160 |
| 12 | Ditto | 10 | Ditto, | 120 |
| 466 | Ditto | 5 | Ditto, | 2330 |
| 502 | Prizes. | | | 6000 |
| 998 | Blanks. | | | |
| 1500 | Tickets, at four dollars each, are | | | 6000 |

### MANAGERS.
In BALTIMORE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. William M'Laughlin, | Mr. Christopher Raborg, |
| Mr. Charles Garts, | Captain Joshua Barney, |
| Mr. James Somervell, | Mr. William Raborg, |
| Mr. William Gibson, | Mr. Jacob Graybell, |
| Mr. Edward Pannell, | Mr. Standish Barry. |

ANNAPOLIS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. James Williams, | Mr. Frederick Gramm. |

Baltimore, September 6, 1790. 13

# THOMAS PRYSE,
## Saddler and Harness-Maker,
### ANNAPOLIS,

INFORMS his old customers, and the public in general, that he continues to make and sell every article in the SADDLING and HARNESS-MAKING BUSINESS in the newest fashion, and on the lowest terms.

He has now on hand a handsome assortment of women's and men's best saddles, saddle-clothes, saddle-bags, bridles, chaise and phaeton harness, cart and waggon ditto—all which he is determined to sell at the Baltimore prices, and warranted as neat and as good in quality—He lines, paints and repairs, all kinds of carriages in the neatest and best manner. He returns his thanks to those who have been pleased to employ him, and hopes for a continuance of their favours.

WANTED, as an apprentice to the above business, a BOY about fourteen years of age.

To be SOLD as above, a neat CHAISE and HARNESS complete, with a top—cheap for CASH. 11

# *To be Sold,*
## A New Brick House,
### In the City of Annapolis,

FORTY feet by twenty-four, fronting on Church-street and Cross-street, next door to Mr. Charles Steuart's, and opposite to Mr. Joseph Clark's; there is also on the premises a brick building, 30 feet by 18, which may be appropriated for a kitchen, and warehouse, if necessary; also, ground sufficient to make a good garden. The above house is well calculated for a store, and the accommodation of a family. For terms apply to Messieurs WALLACE and MUIR.

Dec. 9, 1789. 11 JOSEPH DOWSON.



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